DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 126 270 CE 007 290

TITLE The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration: A Partnership for Crime Control.
INSTITUTION Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (Dept. of Justice), Washington, D.C.
NOTE 39p.

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 HC-$2.06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Activities; Federal Legislation; *Federal Programs; Financial Support; Information Services; *Law Enforcement; *Program Descriptions; *State Federal Aid
IDENTIFIERS *Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; LEAA

ABSTRACT

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) works with State and local governments in the tasks of crime control and law enforcement. The LEAA provides funding, leadership, and guidance to State and local crime control programs which are formulated by State planning agencies. It is also responsible for maintaining the integrity of these programs and for seeing that they meet legislative requirements. The document describes the areas of activities undertaken by the LEAA. These include the following: (1) major achievements, (2) legislation, (3) funding history, (4) programs, (5) leadership in civil rights, (6) system for safeguarding criminal history records, (7) special services, (8) publications, and (9) procedures for applying for LEAA financial aid. Lists of LEAA regional offices and State planning agencies are appended. (EC)

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THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION: A PARTNERSHIP FOR CRIME CONTROL

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Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

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A PARTNERSHIP FOR CRIME CONTROL

LEAA works in partnership with state and local governments which, historically, bear the prime responsibility for crime reduction and law enforcement.

Congress affirmed this in the law that created LEAA—the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The act states:

> "Crime is essentially a local problem that must be dealt with by state and local governments if it is to be controlled effectively."

This was further underscored by the Congress in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, also administered by LEAA, which joins the Agency, states, and localities in a partnership to deal with "a growing threat to the national welfare"—juvenile delinquency.

Under the anticrime partnership, the Federal government supplies financial resources, technical advice, and leadership, but states and localities set their crime control priorities. They devise specific action programs and allocate LEAA funds according to their carefully developed plans.

Federal Funds

The Federal funds are substantial. In seven years LEAA has awarded more than $4 billion to state and local governments to improve police, courts, and correctional systems; to combat juvenile delinquency; and to finance innovative crime-fighting projects. And the Agency carries on these other activities:

- Sponsors comprehensive state planning to reduce crime and improve criminal justice.
- Stimulates the creation of new ways to attack specific nationwide problems, such as organized crime and drug abuse.
- Addresses issues such as protecting the privacy and security of criminal history information and promoting the employment of minority group members and women in criminal justice agencies.
- Conducts research to increase our knowledge about the causes of criminal behavior, develops innovative techniques to prevent and control crime, and evaluates the effectiveness of criminal justice programs.
- Adapts and utilizes advanced technology to make police agencies, courts, and correctional systems more effective.
- Advises state and local governments and their agencies about technical matters, for example, the use of television technology in court proceedings.
- Develops reliable statistics on crime victims, offenders, and the operations of the criminal justice system.
- Helps train and educate criminal justice personnel and sponsors the improvement of criminal justice curricula in colleges and universities.

Planning for Crime Control

Good planning—the cornerstone of successful crime control—is a key element of the LEAA program. The LEAA legislation requires that each eligible jurisdiction prepare an annual comprehensive plan for reducing crime, improving criminal justice, and preventing and controlling juvenile delinquency.

Congress felt that although states and localities needed Federal help, it was essential that they assess their criminal justice needs, set their own priorities, and plan their programs. To help guarantee this state-local responsibility and state-local control, the Congress decided that the bulk of LEAA funds should be awarded in block grants based on state populations. LEAA controls are restricted to maintaining the integrity of the program and making sure that states and localities adhere to legislative mandates.

Essentially, this ensures that states and localities take the initiative, with LEAA providing leadership and guidance both from its 10 regional offices and its Washington headquarters.

State Planning Agencies

State planning agencies—commonly known as SPA's—are responsible for preparing and revising the comprehensive plans. The SPA supervisory board members are appointed by governors and chief executives of eligible jurisdictions. Members are representative of criminal justice, units of local and state government, urban-rural interests, and of citizen, professional, and community organizations.

LEAA finances the preparation of the plans with planning grants authorized under Part B of the Safe Streets Act and awards action grants authorized in Parts C and E of the act to finance the planned improvements.

Planning Grants

Each SPA is entitled to a yearly base planning grant of at least $200,000. The LEAA distributes the rest of its planning budget according to state population.

Pass-through. To insure local involvement in the planning process, each state must make at least 40 percent of its planning grant available to local government units. (LEAA may waive this requirement in states where the bulk of responsibility for law enforcement and criminal justice rests with the states rather than with local governments or where adherence to the 40 percent formula would not contribute to the efficient development of the state plan.)

Regional planning units may receive 100 percent Federal funding, but other recipients—SPA's or local planning groups—provide a 10 percent match. Half of this match must be furnished by the state. That is, a local government would need to supply only $5 for each $90 in Federal money—the state would contribute the other $5. All matching funds must be a "hard" match—appropriated money rather than services or other in-kind contributions.

State Plan. The state plan must be comprehensive, that is, it must be a total, integrated analysis of the problems regarding law enforcement and criminal justice in the state. Also, it must establish goals, priorities, and standards. In addition, it must address methods and resources necessary for crime prevention; for identification, detection, and apprehension of suspects; for adjudication; for custodial treatment of suspects and offenders; and for offender rehabilitation.

Block Action Grants

LEAA must approve or disapprove a state's comprehensive plan within 90 days. If LEAA takes no action, the plan automatically becomes valid.

Once the plan is approved, LEAA awards the state its block action grants (Parts C and E of the Safe Streets Act) to carry out the specific improvement projects. The SPA then subgrants these funds to cities, counties, and to state agencies.

Block grants are allocated according to population to 55 eligible jurisdictions—the 50 states; Puerto Rico; Washington, D.C.; American Samoa; Guam; and the Virgin Islands. The allocations are funneled to the SPA's which subgrant the money for local and statewide use.

Funds appropriated for the Juvenile Justice Act provide for block grants based on populations of persons under 18 years of age.

Part C funds are for criminal detection and apprehension, correctional system improvement, juvenile delinquency, criminal prosecution and court system reform, upgrading criminal justice personnel, crime prevention, research and development, construction of criminal justice facilities, organized crime control, preventing and controlling civil disorders, police-community relations, and the establishment of criminal justice coordinating councils and interstate metropolitan regional planning units.

Part E funds are solely for corrections, including probation and parole. These funds supplement—they do not supplant—efforts funded through

state and local resources and through other LEAA block and discretionary grants. Part E funds may be used to construct, acquire, or renovate correctional buildings and to improve correctional programs and practices. The LEAA legislation stresses community-based programs, such as halfway houses, and release on supervised programs of juvenile delinquents, young offenders, and first offenders.

Juvenile Justice Act funds may be used to support a wide range of efforts to combat juvenile delinquency, supplementing state and local efforts supported with other grants.

Subgrants and Matching Funds. States must subgrant to local governments the percentage of Part C action funds that corresponds to state and local expenditures for law enforcement in the preceding fiscal year. For example, if all non-Federal spending for law enforcement in a state consists of 30 percent in state funds and 70 percent in funds spent by localities, then the block action grant must be earmarked the same way—the state would retain up to 30 percent of the money for statewide programs and pass on the other 70 percent to local governments.

These grants require a 10 percent non-Federal match, and half of that match for local projects must be from state funds. Construction projects financed with Part C block funds are an exception. They are funded on a 50-50 basis. However, correctional facilities built with Part E funds or with Part C discretionary funds require only a 10 percent match. As noted in the foregoing, matching funds must be a "hard" match—appropriated money.

Plan Disapproved. If a state's plan is not approved, LEAA may reallocate the block action funds in the form of discretionary grants. If a state fails to use some of its block grant, LEAA may reallocate that money to other states.

Discretionary Grants

LEAA also awards action grants directly to states, cities, counties, and non-profit organizations. These discretionary grants represent 15 percent of the total Part C budget and 50 percent of the Part E budget and from 25 to 50 percent of Juvenile Justice Act funds. These grants are for innovative and experimental projects and those that address national priorities.

Environmental Protection

The Federal government's program to halt pollution and prevent environmental deterioration has important implications for certain LEAA-financed projects.

Projects having a significant effect upon the environment must comply with the environmental impact statement procedures established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

LEAA has identified such projects as those involving construction, renovation, or modification of facilities and those involving the use of herbicides and pesticides. Others are determined on an individual basis. An applicant for a grant, subgrant, or contract must attach to his application a negative declaration—signifying no environmental impact, or, if there is such an impact, a detailed environmental analysis.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Virtually every state and locality feels the impact of the nationwide anticrime program.

Tens of thousands of programs and projects have been supported with LEAA funds and millions of hours have been applied to identify effective, efficient, and economical ways to reduce crime and improve criminal justice. There are projects to improve the management and administration of courts, to deploy policemen more effectively, to find jobs for ex-offenders, to sharpen the skills of criminal justice personnel, to give prosecutors better tools to fight crime, and to break the jail-street-crime-jail cycle of the drug addict.

Major achievements are as follows:

National Crime Panel

LEAA's National Crime Panel survey of victimization in the United States is providing a wealth of valuable information to help the nation's law enforcement officials and criminal justice planners create better programs to control crime.

This long-range, $12 million-per-year program uses scientific sampling methods to obtain statistical data about the amount, trends, and nature of crime; its costs; the characteristics of crime victims; and relationships between victims and offenders. The Bureau of the Census conducts the survey while LEAA funds the entire effort.

In 1975 the panel released data for 1973 which showed that rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and burglary were three times higher than reported to police. The data showed that personal larceny, the single most prevalent crime, accounted for about 40 percent of all victimizations. Household larceny accounted for 20 percent of all crimes, making it the most common household victimization. Burglary was the most frequent type of commercial victimization. The survey also found that persons over 65 were the least likely to become crime victims while males 16 to 19 years old had the highest personal victimization rate. The data was gathered in a comprehensive survey of more than 135,000 persons in 60,000 households and 15,000 businesses across the nation.

The most commonly cited reasons for not reporting crimes to the police were a belief that nothing could be done and a feeling that the incident was not important enough to merit police attention.

Standards and Goals

The nation now has a detailed blueprint for crime control — the work of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, whose activities were supported by LEAA.

This blue-ribbon panel of state and local officials made an

extensive, two-year study of the nation's criminal justice system, then proposed a wide-ranging series of improvements. Other commissions had probed the crime problem and had contributed toward a fuller understanding of many crime-related issues. However, states and localities needed more specifics.

The Commission concluded that the nation can and should reduce the rate of high-fear crimes by 50 percent by 1983. High-fear crimes are those violent crimes committed by strangers and include murder, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, and burglary.

The Commission also proposed that by 1983 all homicide, rape, and assault should be reduced by 25 percent, and robbery and burglary by 50 percent.

The Commission emphasized these four fundamental priorities to reduce crime:

- Prevent juvenile delinquency.
- Improve the delivery of social services.
- Reduce delays in the criminal justice process.
- Increase citizen participation.

The Commission's six reports contain more than 400 recommendations, including minimum requirements for physical resources, human resources, and administrative structures and strategies. In many cases they provide step-by-step instructions on the way a standard can be implemented.

LEAA has not endorsed any of the Commission's recommendations, believing that each state must decide which standards and goals are most suitable and will work the best. However, the Agency has encouraged states, cities, and counties to study the recommendations and has awarded more than $16 million to finance statewide standards-setting programs.

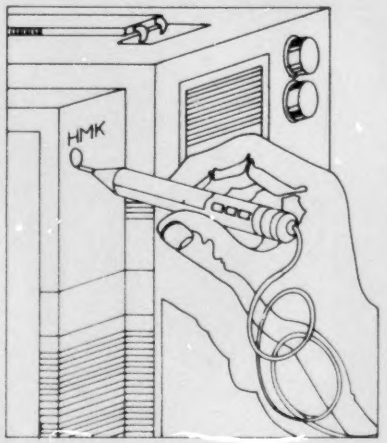
In Phase II of LEAA's standards and goals program, launched in 1975, task forces are studying the private security industry, criminal justice research and development, juvenile justice, organized crime, and civil disorders and terrorism.

High Impact Program

From 1972 to 1975 the LEAA spent some $160 million to finance the High Impact Anticrime Program in eight cities—Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, St. Louis, and Portland, Oregon. The program goal was to reduce burglary and stranger-to-stranger street crime—homicide, rape, aggravated assault, and robbery—by 5 percent in two years and 20 percent in five years. Another objective was to demonstrate the effectiveness of crime-specific planning as a means of reducing crime.

Although the programs varied from city to city there were these common components:

- Public education projects to inform citizens how to protect themselves and their property.



- Expanded police patrols—better trained, with improved equipment including modern communications systems enabling police officers to arrive more quickly at crime scenes.
- Projects to process street crime and burglary cases faster and more efficiently in courts.
- Rehabilitation of target offenders, particularly juveniles and narcotics addicts.

Evaluations of the program to be completed in 1976 show that crime-oriented planning is essential to good programs. In addition, a number of individual projects had a high rate of success. Denver reduced burglary 25 percent in a high crime area through a program in which residents marked their valuables with identification numbers. A St. Louis foot patrol project helped reduce residential burglary 35 percent in a target area.

Key Surveys

LEAA sponsored the first census of the nation's nearly 4,000 jails, revealing enormous deficiencies—86 percent had no recreational facilities, nearly 90 percent were without educational facilities, 50 percent lacked medical facilities, 25 percent had no place for visitors to see inmates, and more than 25 percent of the cells were in buildings more than 50 years old.

An LEAA-funded study of eight state and local courts found that the size of jury pools can be reduced by 20 to 25 percent while still providing an adequate number of jurors. If this were done nationally it would save an estimated $50 million annually. The project developed guidelines for determining how many jurors are needed and adjusting the jury pool to daily needs.

The Agency made the first census of juvenile correctional facilities and found 57,239 youths in 722 state and local institutions. The survey data—physical, personnel, and program characteristics of the institutions; the number and type of inmates; and the inmate population by type of offense—is being used to plan improvements.

The Rand Corporation studied the private security industry and found that in 1971 expenditures for industry services—$3.3 billion a year—were almost 38 percent of the total amount spent for police services. In its report, Rand also found inadequacies—private

contract guards received little training, and few states had licensing regulations. Subsequently, LEAA formed a Private Security Advisory Council to recommend improvements and needed legislation.

An LEAA-sponsored survey of the nation's 17,057 state and local courts—the first ever made—revealed that they have fragmented and overlapping jurisdictions, they lack sufficient trained personnel, and they have no consistent pattern for handling various classes of proceedings.

Each year the Agency surveys criminal justice expenditures and employment. The most recent found that the nation's state and local governments are spending some $11.9 billion a year.

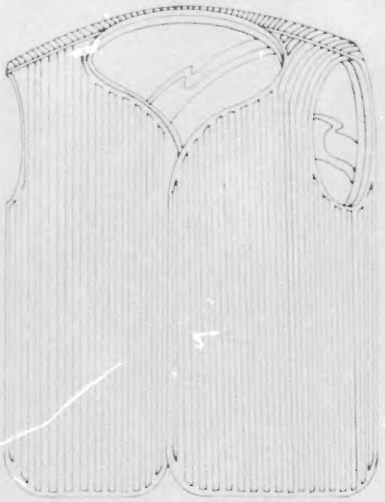
In a 1972 survey of the jail population—the first attempt to assess inmates' socioeconomic characteristics—LEAA learned that three out of every four jail inmates had already served time at least once before. Also noteworthy: total inmate population was 141,600, down 12 percent from 1970.

A nationwide study of prisoners on death row showed that in 1972 the number dropped 47 percent—from 620 to 330—a decline stemming chiefly from widespread changes in the status of sentences after the Supreme Court's finding that capital punishment, as it has been administered, constitutes cruel and unusual punishment. Even so, the number of prisoners under death sentence at the end of 1972 was larger than that in any year before 1965.

New Equipment

Wear an alarm? LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice has developed one so small it can be worn in personal jewelry—a watch, a pendant, or in a belt buckle. It is inexpensive. Researchers anticipate that it can be manufactured for about $25. When the wearer triggers the device, it sets off a silent alarm monitored as far as 500 feet away. It is designed for use in office buildings, public housing units, apartments, and adjacent parking lots. It is now being tested. Ultimately it may prove useful on city streets.

A new, lightweight, bulletproof vest developed by the National Institute is being widely manufactured and is available at a reasonable cost. The vest is made of a synthetic fiber and will stop a bullet fired by most handguns. A jacket containing this fiber weighs only two or three pounds more than an ordinary sport coat.



Advanced Technology

PROMIS—the Prosecutor's Management Information System—was developed in Washington, D.C., under LEAA sponsorship and is being adopted by other cities. PROMIS gives a prosecutor information about the defendant, the crime, the arrest, the criminal charges, the court events, and the witnesses and helps to identify career criminals.

GMIS—LEAA's Grants Management Information System—is of prime importance to anticrime programs. This computerized system contains data on 85,000 LEAA projects, including subgrants made by states. It serves LEAA and the states, local governments, and criminal justice agencies—providing data quickly and accurately. For example, an agency considering a specific crime control program can learn from GMIS whether other cities have conducted similar programs.

SPA/MIS—a generalized management information system—is now being installed on request at state planning agency offices. It was developed by the National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators, financed by an LEAA grant. The SPA/MIS provides information to support the day-to-day management decisions involved in the LEAA granting process. The complete system includes subsystems for planning, teaching applications, financial management, monitoring, audit, and evaluation.

The SEARCH Group, Inc., a 50-state consortium, has successfully developed far-ranging programs, including an interstate organized crime index system which helps law enforcement intelligence units throughout the country by providing information on known criminals who may be operating in their areas. SEARCH (System for the Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories) also developed the offender-based transaction statistics system and a standardized crime reporting system.

High-quality fingerprint facsimiles have been successfully transmitted by satellite in an LEAA-funded experiment. Fingerprint card images were relayed from California to Florida via a National Aeronautics and Space Administration satellite. Subsequently, LEAA proposed that Congress create a private, nonprofit corporation—a "Comsat of Criminal Justice"—to operate a nationwide telecommunications system for criminal justice.

The much improved National

Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) enables law enforcement agencies to transmit information in a matter of seconds. The improvements, including automation, were LEAA-financed.

Other Highlights

Seven universities are jointly conducting a project to strengthen graduate and doctoral research programs in criminal justice. Sharing a $5 million LEAA grant to support their work are Arizona State University, Eastern Kentucky University, Northeastern University, Portland State University, the University of Nebraska, Michigan State University, and the University of Maryland.

LEAA-sponsored experiments in New York City suggest that police officers can safely intervene in family fights if they are specially trained in family crisis techniques. The techniques were developed under sponsorship of the National Institute and the Agency paid to train New York's city police and public housing police in using them. During the initial experiment there was not a single homicide in any home visited by the trained officers, no officer was injured, and there were fewer family assaults.

LEAA has sponsored a number of historic conferences dealing with criminal justice problems, including the First National Conference on Corrections, which resulted in the founding of the

National Institute of Corrections, now operated by the Bureau of Prisons; the First National Conference on the Judiciary, which produced a series of recommendations for courts; the First National Conference on Juvenile Justice; and a series of conferences for police chiefs and sheriffs to discuss key issues.

By mid-1975 more than 15,000 drug-abusing offenders had been referred for treatment in the nationwide Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) program administered by LEAA in cooperation with the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

In 1968 the Congress enacted the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, creating LEAA. The act was amended in 1970 and the LEAA program was expanded. Subsequent amending legislation—the Crime Control Act of 1973—further strengthened the Agency and extended its authorization through fiscal year 1976, ending September 30, 1976. Pending legislation would extend the program through 1981.

In 1974 the Congress gave LEAA greater responsibility for juvenile delinquency prevention and control consolidating programs previously located in the Agency and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 authorized a three-year juvenile delinquency program to support innovative projects developed by state and local governments.

Key Provisions of Legislation, 1968-73

Principal provisions of LEAA legislation described earlier concerned planning and action grants, matching funds, requirements for pass-through of funds to local governments, and the contents of state crime control plans.

Other key provisions are as follows:

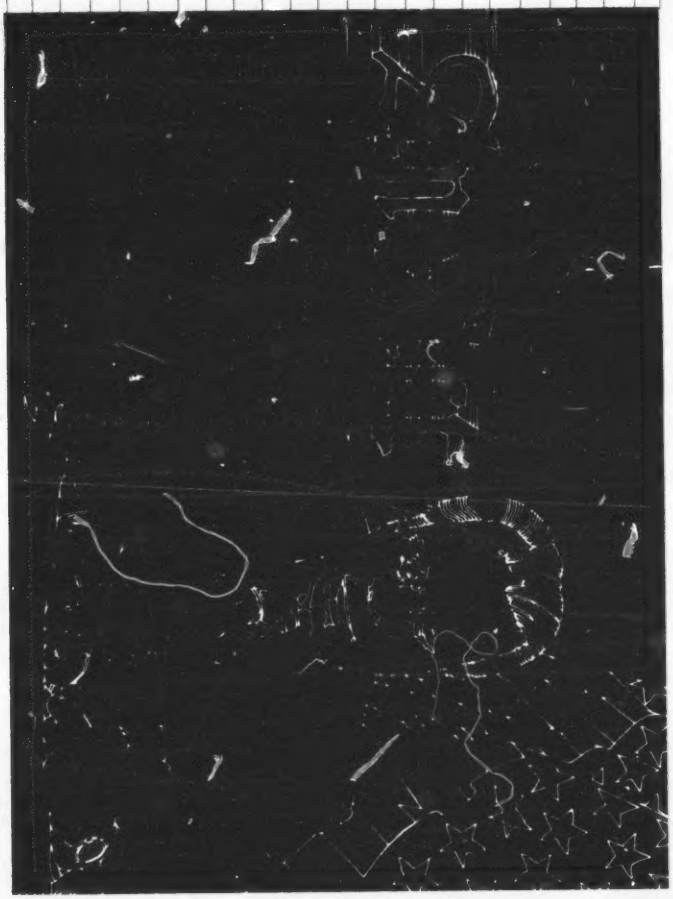
- The public must be invited to all meetings of planning units at which any final action is taken on a state plan or grant application. The public must also be given access to all records except those which are legally required to be kept confidential.
- Political subdivisions of 250,000 or more inhabitants may submit comprehensive criminal justice plans to their state planning agencies instead of having to obtain approval, project by project.
- States must provide for the complete monitoring of the progress of correctional systems to determine the rate of offender rehabilitation and recidivism.
- Criminal history information must contain disposition as well as arrest data to the maximum extent feasible. A person who believes that his criminal history information in an automated system is inaccurate or incomplete may review the information and correct it.
- No person may be discriminated against because of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, or age by a criminal justice agency receiving LEAA funds.
- The LEAA Administrator has the authority to collect and disseminate information on law enforcement outside the United States. The Agency may also give technical assistance and cooperation to international agencies.

LEGISLATION

Juvenile Justice Act

Here are the principal elements of the juvenile justice program under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974:

- LEAA coordinates Federal programs to prevent and control juvenile delinquency and awards funds to states and localities for antidelinquency programs.
- A 21-member advisory committee appointed by the President and a coordinating council headed by the Attorney General assist the LEAA with recommendations concerning the coordination of all Federal juvenile delinquency programs.
- LEAA awards block grants to state and local governments to fund education, training, research, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs for juveniles. States must pass through two-thirds of these funds to local agencies, although LEAA may waive this requirement if a state government bears the major responsibility for juvenile programs.
- Block grants are allocated annually on the basis of a state's population of persons under 18 years of age, with a minimum per state of at least $200,000. The minimum for four jurisdictions—Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands—is $50,000 apiece.
- To be eligible for block grants states must prepare comprehensive plans that provide a coordinated approach to the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.
- States must use at least 75 percent of such block grants for advanced techniques in developing, maintaining, and expanding programs and services to prevent juvenile delinquency or to divert juveniles from the juvenile justice system or to provide community-based alternatives to juvenile detention and corrections facilities.
- LEAA awards discretionary grants to special emphasis programs. A minimum of 20 percent of such funds must go to private, nonprofit organizations with experience in dealing with youth.
- Standards for juvenile delinquency are to be swiftly developed and implemented.



FUNDING HISTORY

LEAA anti-crime dollars totaled more than $4.2 billion dollars in the first seven years of operation.

Congress appropriated $63 million for LEAA for fiscal year 1969, its first year of operation, and quadrupled the amount for the following year to $268 million. Safe Streets Act appropriations for the succeeding fiscal years were as follows:

1971 — $529 million
1972 — $699 million
1973 — $856 million
1974 — $871 million
1975 — $880 million

In addition, the Congress appropriated $25 million for fiscal year 1975 for implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act. Of this amount $15 million was newly appropriated and $10 million was money that had been reprogrammed from LEAA funds.

Fiscal Year 1976

For fiscal year 1976, in concert with the President's program to halt inflation and cut Federal spending, the LEAA budget is approximately 10 percent lower than the previous year's budget. For this 15-month fiscal year the budget is $809.6 million for the period July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976 and $204.9 million for the three-month period July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976.

This budget is earmarked for the following: $490,072,000 for Part C block grants; $86,484,000 for Part C discretionary grants; $83,850,000 for manpower development including the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP); $72,000,000 for planning grants; $58,239,000 for Part E block corrections grants; $58,239,000 for Part E discretionary corrections grants; $50,000,000 for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention; $39,400,000 for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice; $31,622,000 for data systems and statistical assistance programs; $29,192,000 for LEAA management and operations; and $15,500,000 for technical assistance

RESEARCH IS ESSENTIAL

Research is essential to crime reduction—not only for defining problems but also for measuring progress.

At LEAA this work is conducted by two institutes—the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ) and the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NIJJDP).

The responsibility of both institutes is to fashion innovative programs, to evaluate them and other such efforts, and then to promote the nationwide use of those that are successful. But the focus of the two is different: NILECJ is interested in general crime patterns and in the functioning of the police, courts, and corrections systems in the states; NIJJDP concentrates its attention on youth crime and on the problems of the juvenile justice system. For more information on the NIJJDP, see the section, "LEAA Focuses on Juvenile Justice."

A number of NILECJ projects were described earlier. These include a citizen's alarm, police body armor, a study of juries, and a program to train police to intervene in family quarrels. Other programs are described below.

- *Environmental Design.* An Institute project showed that architectural design can enhance public safety by encouraging people to adopt a proprietary attitude toward their buildings and grounds and to watch over their families and neighbors. This concept, known as defensible space, was successfully tested in public housing and is now being extended to designs for residences, business districts, schools, and transportation systems. The design concepts are being tested in Portland, Oregon, in a 200-block commercial area with a high rate of robbery, burglary, assault, and purse-snatching. LEAA has provided $780,000 for the project and it will receive $520,000 in additional Federal and local funds.
- *Evaluation.* The Institute is evaluating 20 widely-used criminal justice programs, including youth service bureaus, inmate furloughs, team policing, property identification projects, and automated court information systems. These evaluations will provide information for criminal justice agencies about the benefits, problems, and costs of such programs.
- *Technology Transfer.* The Institute selects outstanding local projects, validates their accomplishments, and designates them as exemplary. The Institute then publishes guidelines and training materials to help other localities achieve similar efforts. Projects that are particularly promising are demonstrated in selected cities around the country. In addition, the Institute conducts

PROGRAMS

regional workshops for some 2,000 state and local criminal justice officials each year to give them access to the most advanced practices in the criminal justice field.

AGENCIES NEED RELIABLE DATA

Criminal justice agencies need reliable statistics to plan programs and measure their effectiveness.

Until LEAA prepared them, there were no comprehensive directories of criminal justice agencies; no surveys of jails, jail populations, or courts; and no precise idea of the amount of unreported crime or of crime victims' characteristics. Now, however, statistics on these and other matters are collected and issued by LEAA's National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service.

In addition, NCJISS gives major assistance to states and localities to improve information, data processing, and communications systems. These systems are essential to the day-to-day decisions that must be made by police officers, correctional administrators, parole and probation officials, judges, and court administrators.

Many of the programs described earlier are NCJISS efforts—the development of the SEARCH Group, Inc.; the improvement of the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS); the National Crime Panel victimization survey, and other important surveys in the criminal justice field.

AID TO POLICE

Police officers today must be highly professional—skilled, well-educated, and extensively trained in law enforcement techniques. They must have superior equipment. They must have outstanding command and control systems. They need excellent management, information, and communications systems.

In recent years LEAA has given extensive help to police and sheriffs' agencies to help them meet these needs.

LEAA funds are used for special street crime patrols, mobile cruising units, storefront police projects, special police units for high-rise apartments, team policing, police training, special crime prevention campaigns, community relations efforts that bring police into contact with the poor and the young, and new efforts to deal effectively and responsibly with juvenile crime.

Technical Assistance

LEAA's Office of Regional Operations develops and funds nationwide police programs and also conducts a technical assistance program for police agencies. Under the latter, expert consultants give onsite advice to law enforcement agencies on operations, organization structure, manpower, information systems, facilities and equipment, and general management. Specialized assistance is also provided on organized crime, port security, and air safety.

Training

LEAA also sponsors an extensive program of police training. This not only includes national-level schools described later in this brochure—the National Crime Prevention Institute, the National Sheriffs' Institute, the Hazardous Devices Course, and the Police Legal Officer Training Program—but also hundreds of training courses offered at the agency or local governmental level or on a statewide or regionwide basis.

Other Police Projects

Following are other examples of LEAA-funded police projects:

- LEAA is helping Los Angeles build a sophisticated emergency command and control center, giving citizens quick, easy access to police, fire, and rescue services.
- Police patrol projects in a number of cities—including Denver, Minneapolis, Toledo, and Fort Worth—are deployed to high crime areas according to daily, usually computerized, analyses of crime trends.
- Minnesota Crime Watch is a statewide program to combat burglary that includes a property marking component: Operation Identification.

COURT REFORM IS IMPERATIVE

Rising crime has placed a severe burden on the nation's courts. Swamped with cases but ill-prepared for such volume, many have foundered in huge case backlogs.

Trial delays cause critical problems: bail difficulties, overcrowded jails, excessive plea bargaining. They discourage and frustrate citizens who come to court as witnesses or complainants or jurors. And they actually help habitual offenders who exploit the system's weaknesses.

Clearly, an effective court system is essential to lasting crime reduction.

In the past seven years LEAA has awarded substantial funds to help state and local courts modernize judicial procedures. The

funds are used to improve management, train court personnel, find ways to speed trials, revise criminal codes, and streamline court equipment.

Many research and demonstration projects deal with the application of advanced technology—using videotaped testimony, finding new court-reporting devices, installing computer-based information systems, and using data processing systems that will handle functions such as court docketing and jury management.

National-Level Programs

LEAA's Office of Regional Operations directs the funding of national-level court programs and provides technical assistance, principally through sponsorship of the National Center for State Courts and the National Center for Prosecution Management, and by contract with American University. In this way, LEAA provides consultation throughout the country to judges, court administrators, prosecutors, and defender offices.

A few additional examples of LEAA-funded court improvement programs follow:

- A $3.7 million program in 11 cities aims to identify and promptly try career criminals—offenders who frequently and repeatedly commit murder, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, and burglary. These programs are working to reduce pretrial and trial delay involving these offenders, reduce

the number of continuances of their cases, and reduce the number of cases dismissed on grounds other than merit.

- LEAA has earmarked $2 million in fiscal year 1976 funds to assist court systems in creating judicial planning units that will analyze resources and develop plans for improving programs and funding. LEAA-funded programs to create such units are under way in Rhode Island, Kentucky, and Washington.
- A program to reduce pretrial delay in court systems in Norfolk, New Haven, and Salt Lake City uses such techniques as early conferences between prosecuting and defense attorneys and the imposition of a strict timetable for preliminary hearings. Results thus far show that these and other measures have significantly speeded the administration of justice.
- A Boston program will use specially trained community panels to informally mediate interpersonal disputes and make sentencing recommendations to local judges. This program is expected to generate a more lasting resolution in most cases.
- A study of 1,000 witnesses in the District of Columbia Superior Court showed that "faulty communication" between the criminal justice system and potential witnesses caused hundreds of witnesses not to show up in court. Numerous witnesses were recorded as uncooperative when, in fact, they believed they had fulfilled their duties. Many said they were never asked to testify. Findings of this National Institute-funded study are being used to develop a handbook for prosecutors suggesting ways to improve witnesses' cooperation.

IMPROVING CORRECTIONS

America must make dramatic improvements in the methods used to rehabilitate offenders, including traditional incarceration. Recidivism is notoriously high as indicated by an FBI study of Federal prisoners—63 percent of these prisoners released to their communities in 1965 were rearrested four years later.

LEAA's approach to corrections is to help states and localities by financing new, innovative programs to rehabilitate offenders and to offer technical assistance in designing programs and facilities.

The Agency places a high priority on community-based corrections—programs that appear to offer more hope of rehabilitation because they keep certain types of offenders in their communities where they have family or social ties. Such mechanisms before trial and sentencing include intake services, release on personal recognizance, suspended sentences, informal probation, use of fines instead of sentences, and the like. For sentenced offenders they include nonresidential supervised programs—probation, sheltered workshops, counseling, job training, and residential, supervised efforts such as halfway houses, group, and foster homes.

Many programs stress job training and the placement of offenders in well-paying jobs. In some instances paraprofessionals—sometimes ex-offenders—assist in job adjustment. One statewide job program involves a single industry—cement-finishing—and another works with a particular type of offender: the person who has committed a property crime.

Community Resources

In addition, LEAA stresses the use of community resources to help offenders and ex-offenders reenter community life. These range from social activities to education and self-improvement groups.

The Agency pays particular attention to special offenders

women, first offenders, young offenders, sex offenders, narcotics addicts and alcoholics—and encourages treatment services for their problems.

Here are a few sample LEAA correctional programs:

- A two-year New York City project placed ex-addicts and ex-offenders in supported, transitional jobs.
- Georgia's new statewide, comprehensive, correctional program involves citizen action, community-based treatment for offenders, better prison jobs, and restitution by offenders. In this $1.8 million program, restitution sometimes takes the form of public service.
- Howard University, Washington, D.C., is developing a model program for recruiting minorities for corrections jobs.

LEAA FOCUSES ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

The nation pays dearly for juvenile delinquency. The annual economic toll amounts to billions of dollars. In human terms it is a terrible waste of a great national resource—youth.

More than a million juveniles each year come into contact with the criminal justice system. Although some of them are in only minor difficulties, others have committed serious crimes.

Over the past seven years hundreds of millions of dollars in LEAA funds have financed programs to prevent delinquency and treat young delinquents and offenders. In addition to these efforts—funded by SPA's and by LEAA directly—the National Institute has conducted research and has evaluated programs concerning juvenile delinquency. The LEAA statistics division has surveyed institutions for juveniles to obtain data about them.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 expanded LEAA's role in reducing youth crime and improving juvenile justice and created two new Agency offices to conduct the program—the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NIJJDP).

Demonstration Programs

Some LEAA juvenile programs are described in other sections of this brochure. Here are other examples:

- Sacramento's probation department provides short-term family crisis counseling to juveniles rather than processing through the courts the runaways, truants, and uncontrollables. This program is so successful that it has been expanded to handle more serious offenses.
- The Henry Street Settlement House in New York City is conducting a job program for juvenile delinquents. The participants are constructing a small playground and working in patient service stations of hospitals.
- Operation Sisters United serves a total of 180 female juvenile offenders in three cities around the country. The project uses volunteers on a one-to-one basis and provides services to the girls including individual and family counseling, training, and cultural and heritage programs.

NIJJDP Efforts

Among the NIJJDP programs are the following:

Research. The NIJJDP is conducting research in a number of areas relating to youth crime. These projects include a national assessment of juvenile corrections, a study of social and demographic trends and their effect on juvenile crime, the development of centers around the country to focus on particular aspects of delinquency or juvenile justice, and a long-term study of the impact of different factors—such as education and employment—on delinquency careers.

Evaluation. The NIJJDP is creating an evaluation program for each OJJDP program such as the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and diversion of juveniles from the juvenile justice system. In addition, the NIJJDP is evaluating a number of other major programs including the State of Massachusetts experiment in closing training schools and placing juveniles in community-based programs.

Training. The NIJJDP also provides training to professionals, paraprofessionals, and volunteers working with juveniles.

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

LEAA has long emphasized community crime prevention ranging from volunteer support programs to better crime reporting.

Many programs to rehabilitate offenders use volunteers as counselors or vocational teachers. Police-community relations efforts draw upon citizen groups and volunteers to man storefront centers. In many cases the citizen role is part of a crime-specific effort such as the antiburglary National Neighborhood Watch Program and various property identification programs that have proliferated throughout the country.

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals stressed the citizens' role in insuring the integrity of public officials. As the Commission noted, "Vocal concern by citizens regarding official misconduct can produce results through the ballot box and . . . by creating an overall climate that facilitates . . . needed reforms."

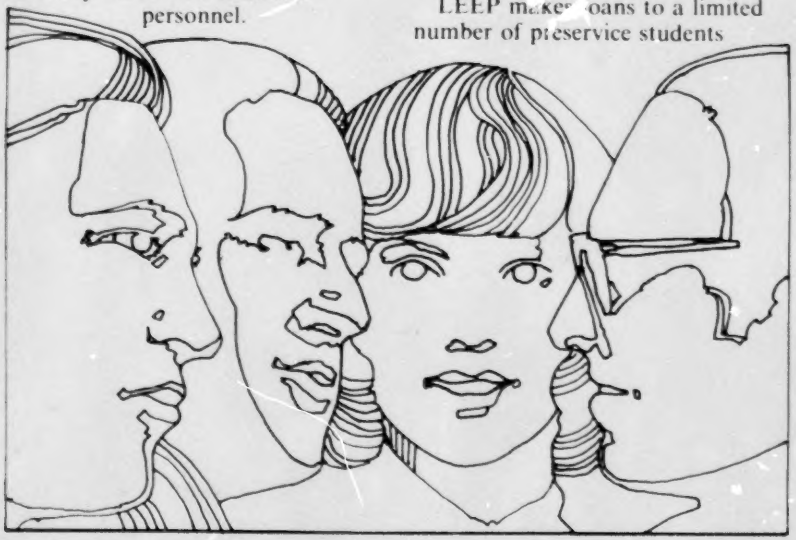
Services for Citizens

Among LEAA's citizen-oriented programs is a National District Attorneys Association project to improve prosecutors' services to victims and witnesses in eight cities. LEAA also is funding programs in Brooklyn and Minneapolis to improve court services to jurors, crime victims, and witnesses.

A nationwide survey of the treatment of rape victims conducted by the Joint Center for Women Policy Studies, Washington, D.C., will assist LEAA in formulating new antirape programs.

LEEP AIDS STUDIES

The criminal justice system critically needs well-educated personnel.



LEAA's manpower development program is helping to build the necessary reservoir of skilled employees through the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) which has given grants and loans totaling more than $150 million to 200,000 men and women.

LEEP grants to persons employed in criminal justice agencies enable them to enroll in college courses that will enhance their criminal justice capabilities. Grants cover the cost of tuition, fees, and books up to $250 per academic quarter or $400 per semester. The grant recipient is not required to repay the grant if he or she continues to work, full time, in a criminal justice agency for two years following completion of a LEEP-financed course.

LEEP makes loans to a limited number of preservice students preparing for future criminal justice employment and to criminal justice practitioners—inservice students—who attend school full time. Loans pay for direct education costs for as much as $2,200 per academic year (not to exceed $1,100 per semester or $733 per quarter.) Loan recipients receive a 25 percent cancellation of LEEP indebtedness for each year of full-time employment with a criminal justice agency after they complete full-time study.

More than 80 percent of participants are inservice students, and about 80 percent of these are police employees.

ORGANIZED CRIME

LEAA works to combat and reduce organized crime—a serious problem in many parts of the nation. Estimates suggest that organized crime grosses between $30 to $50 billion annually.

Here are examples of programs:

- An organized crime strike force in Colorado has focused on drug distributors, traffickers in stolen property, the infiltration of legitimate business, the corruption of public officials, infiltration of labor unions, loan sharking, and white-collar crime.

- An organized crime intelligence unit in Maryland assists the Maryland State Police in gathering, analyzing, investigating, and disseminating information on a need-to-know basis.

- With LEAA funding the National College of District Attorneys has conducted seminars to help prosecuting attorneys improve their capabilities for prosecuting organized crime.

JUSTICE

LEADERSHIP IN CIVIL RIGHTS

Federal agencies like the LEAA have an unequivocal obligation to protect the rights and well-being of all Americans.

For LEAA this mandate applies particularly to civil rights. The Agency conducts an extensive anti-discrimination program, believing that the criminal justice system has a unique responsibility to obey both the spirit and the letter of civil rights laws. Moreover, the Agency is convinced that a public agency—for example, a police department—can do a better job in the community when its employees reflect the community's racial and ethnic makeup.

LEAA Grantees

State and local agencies that receive LEAA funds—either through a direct grant or a subgrant—must comply with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, LEAA's Equal Employment Opportunity Regulations, civil rights requirements in the Crime Control Act of 1973, and Executive Orders prohibiting discrimination in any Federally-aided construction contracts.

The bedrock for these laws and regulations is the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, which says that no state may "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This fundamental principle—equal protection—is the basis of LEAA's EEO regulations and guidelines designed to eliminate discrimination on the grounds of race, creed, color, sex, national origin, or age in the employment practices of LEAA-aided agencies.

These agencies must provide equality in job opportunities—hiring, promotion, and assignment—for members of minority groups and women. They must have Equal Employment Opportunity Programs on file if they:

—Employ 50 or more persons.

—Have received at least $25,000 in LEAA funds.

—Have a minority service population of 3 percent or more.

Agencies with a minority service population of less than 3 percent but which meet the other two criteria are required to maintain an EEO program for women.

The service population of correctional institutions and programs, including probation and parole, is the number of inmates or clients served during the preceding fiscal year.

For state agencies the service population is the state population; for county agencies, the county population; and for municipal agencies, the municipal population.

Minimum Height Guidelines. LEAA guidelines also prohibit the use of minimum height requirements by law enforcement agencies where those requirements are unrelated to job performance and, in effect, screen out a disproportionate number of women or ethnic group applicants. However, minimum height requirements are not considered discriminatory if the agency can

convincingly demonstrate that they are necessary for certain job categories.

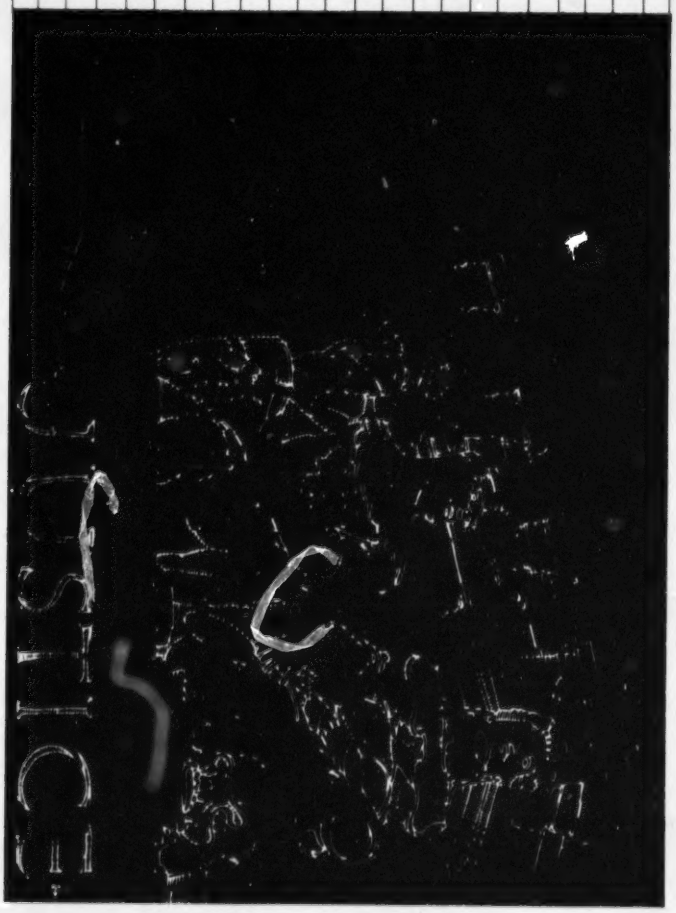
State Planning Agencies. State Planning Agencies have specific civil rights responsibilities. They are spelled out in LEAA's *Guideline Manual* for SPA's. They must create plans to enforce Federal civil rights requirements and coordinate them with LEAA. Also, each SPA must designate a civil rights compliance officer, train the SPA staff regarding their civil rights responsibilities, and get compliance assurances from subgrantees and contractors.

Office of Civil Rights Compliance. LEAA's Office of Civil Rights Compliance (OCRC) coordinates these Agency activities. It helps ensure nondiscriminatory fair employment practices by its grantees and contractors, and it requires that services be equitably provided by those police agencies, probation and parole systems, correctional institutions, and court systems that receive LEAA assistance.

Currently the OCRC reviews all discretionary grant applications of $750,000 before awards are made.

The office has analyzed numerous police agencies as to LEAA funding; minorities employed; minority population of the state, county, or city served; and existing complaints made to LEAA, to the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, or to the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice. These factors help guide LEAA in scheduling compliance reviews. Priority attention is also given to the departments that receive the most funds and within which there is the greatest disparity between minority employment and minority population.

LEAA also offers technical assistance to public agencies to help them fulfill their civil rights obligations.



SAFEGUARDING CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS

Criminal justice agencies are voluminous consumers of information. They need quick and accurate data produced by reliable systems around the clock. This is essential for crime control and for the swift, even-handed administration of criminal justice.

Automated systems make it possible to collect massive amounts of such data and to retrieve it, almost instantaneously. Consequently, during the past several years automated systems have proliferated throughout the nation to serve criminal justice needs. In 1968 there were only 10 states with state-level automated criminal justice information systems. Today all states have such systems serving at least one element of the field.

LEAA has helped develop these systems and, concurrently, has addressed itself to an important related matter—the privacy and security of the data. Security refers to protection of the system against unintended or accidental intrusion. Privacy refers to protecting the interests of the people whose names appear in criminal justice data systems.

Privacy

As a safeguard on privacy, LEAA-financed criminal record information systems must contain disposition as well as arrest data. In addition, these systems must allow individuals to review the information about themselves for accuracy and completeness. These requirements are set forth in Department of Justice regulations issued in May 1975. The regulations also require measures to protect the security of criminal records while preserving their legitimate use for criminal justice purposes.

For some years the Agency has addressed itself to the privacy and security issue, notably through the LEAA-funded consortium, the SEARCH Group, Inc., which has developed extensive standards for state-level data system safeguards.

And since 1971, the Agency has required state comprehensive criminal justice plans to include provisions for system security, the protection of individual privacy, and guarantees of the integrity and the accuracy of data.

Furthermore, LEAA considers privacy and security matters when it reviews all grant applications for data systems. The Agency weighs rules of access, storage, dissemination, and retention to see to it that information systems do not infringe on individual rights.

LEAA OFFERS SPECIAL SERVICES

LEAA offers a wide range of special services to state and local governments, criminal justice agencies, colleges, researchers, students, public interest groups, professional organizations, citizen associations, and other groups and individuals who are working to reduce crime and to improve criminal justice.

Some of these services are part of the Agency's technical assistance program, some are paid for from discretionary funds, and others are directed by the National Institute.

They include consultant services; information and referrals; the dissemination of research reports, manuals, and training materials; and a number of highly specialized training courses.

Some of the key services are as follows:

- *The National Criminal Justice Reference Service*, based in Washington, D.C., contains broad-based reference materials covering all aspects of law enforcement and criminal justice. Its computer-assisted data base includes books and publications as well as bibliographic material and an abstract of each item in the system. The LEAA-funded United Nations Clearinghouse in Rome, Italy, has design and data systems compatible with those of NCJRS and aids in acquiring international material for the Reference Service. The NCJRS registers selected users who receive the regular service—currently there are more than 30,000 such users.

The public also may use the NCJRS reading room which contains LEAA grant award documents and final reports of projects. NCJRS' mailing address is Post Office Box 24036, Southwest Post Office, Washington, D.C. 20024. NCJRS is located at 955 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W., Washington, D.C.

- The public also may use LEAA's small, well-stocked criminal justice *library* in Washington, D.C. It contains books on criminal justice and copies of state crime control plans.

- States and localities that need help in designing facilities and programs get expert advice from the *National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture*, based at the University of Illinois. Its consulting staff combines the know-how of architecture, criminal justice, and the behavioral sciences. Consultants help state and local officials plan progressive programs and avoid the pitfalls of inhibiting, old-fashioned designs. They review 300 project proposals yearly and in the case of corrections projects recommend consideration for Part E funding by LEAA.

- Under an LEAA contract the *American University* provides technical assistance to courts—dispatching teams of experts for immediate corrective action on a wide range of court problems. For example, the teams have dealt with all aspects of judicial

reorganization from initial planning and drafting of legislation through implementation.

• The *National Center for State Courts* serves the nation's state and local courts. It conducts research on court matters ranging from calendaring to budgeting and merit selection of judges, and it conducts demonstration projects to test new techniques. Also, it coordinates and evaluates national judicial training efforts. The headquarters is temporarily in Denver, but will soon be permanently located in Williamsburg, Virginia. Regional offices are in Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Boston, Denver, and San Francisco.

• District attorneys who seek advice from the *National Center for Prosecution Management* can get special onsite consulting services. The Center, headquartered in Washington, D.C., will send a team to help improve the use of manpower, management information systems, clerical forms, paperwork flow, and record-keeping. The team may advise on office reorganization or help plan new facilities. The Center also creates and distributes educational materials to the nation's 3,500 prosecutors.

• Since its creation in 1970 the *National College for District Attorneys* has trained more than 5,000 persons—state and local district attorneys, assistant attorneys general, city attorneys, police legal advisors, Federal prosecutors and military lawyers. This college—on the law school campus at the University of Houston—offers courses on the campus and throughout the nation to help prosecutors improve skills ranging from trial and appellate work to handling consumer protection cases.

• Newly-elected sheriffs who attend the two-week *National Sheriffs' Institute* study modern concepts in police work and offender rehabilitation, management, operations, and community crime control. The Institute is at the University of Southern California.

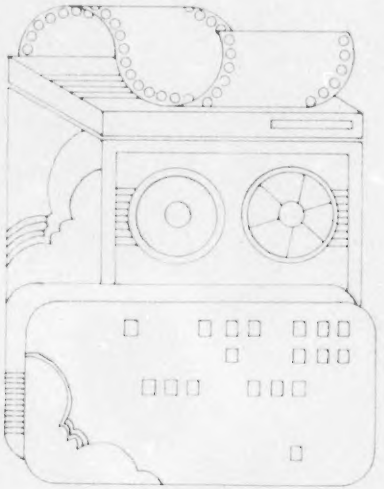
• Some 750 state and local officers each year attend the *National Crime Prevention Institute* at the University of Louisville to learn the latest techniques in crime prevention and how to set up such programs in their cities.

• Public safety officers learn how to defuse homemade bombs and to deal with terrorists at the three-week *Hazardous Devices Course* conducted by the U.S. Army Missile and Munitions Center at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama.

• The *Police Legal Officer Training Program* recruits and trains legal officers for police departments. The International Association of Chiefs of Police conducts the training and mans a research unit to help police legal officers.

• As part of the *Neighborhood Watch Program*, law enforcement agencies may obtain literature for distribution telling citizens how to protect themselves against burglaries. The program urges citizens to keep an eye out for criminals in their neighborhoods.

• More than 2,000 lawyers—members of the American Bar Association—work with parolees in the ABA-directed *Volunteer Parole Aide Program*. They help parolees find jobs, counsel them on domestic problems, and help them with matters such as bonding, auto license problems, and getting union membership.



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PUBLICATIONS

LEAA issues a number of publications ranging from research reports to booklets about specific crime problems and guidelines about LEAA programs.

Available from LEAA Central Offices

Single copies of publications listed below may be obtained free of charge from LEAA offices as indicated by writing to those offices at this address:

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20531

The *LEAA Newsletter*, issued 10 times yearly by the Public Information Office, reports news of crime control projects, LEAA policies, and various criminal justice matters. Persons who wish to be placed on the mailing list may write to the Printing Branch, Office of Operations Support.

LEAA and Civil Rights. This booklet provides details about civil rights laws and regulations and Agency activities to prevent discrimination. Write to the Office of Civil Rights Compliance.

Legal Opinions of the Office of General Counsel. Published semiannually, this book contains legal opinions by the Agency's Office of General Counsel in response to requests from within the Agency and from State Planning Agencies. Write to the Office of General Counsel.

Available from LEAA Reference Service

Single copies of publications listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing:

National Criminal Justice Reference Service
P.O. Box 24036, Southwest Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20024

Annual Report of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Reading copies of this document are available on a loan basis from the Reference Service. It covers Agency program activities for the year.

Annual Report of LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. This Institute report describes research, evaluation and technology transfer programs during the year. Other Institute publications of interest are a general brochure describing its activities and funding policies; a detailed program plan published yearly; monographs summarizing highly technical reports; reports of research projects; manuals describing Exemplary Programs and instructions for applying for Exemplary Program consideration; Prescriptive Packages; handbooks on new techniques; and brochures on various Institute programs.

Criminal Victimization in the United States is a periodic report on the latest results of LEAA's continuous national survey of

victims of crimes of theft and violence. Reports on 28 cities are also available:

Crimes and Victims: A Report on the Dayton-San Jose Pilot Survey of Victimization.

Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities (Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia).

Crime in Eight American Cities (Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis).

Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities (Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Houston, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Oakland, Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.).

Criminal Justice Agencies in Regions 1-10 (10 volumes) lists the names and addresses of criminal justice agencies in each state according to type of function and level of government.

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1974 is the latest in a series of annual nationwide reports begun in fiscal year 1967.

Historical Statistics on Expenditure and Employment in the Criminal Justice System 1971-1973 compares data for three fiscal years.

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics: 1974 is the second edition of a compilation of statistics from 79 sources, indexed by subject and cross-referenced with the first edition.

National Survey of Court Organization: 1975 Supplement updates a 1971 publication by describing the court systems for states which have had court reorganizations during the period January 2, 1972 to January 2, 1975.

Capital Punishment 1971-72 gives information on prisoners under sentence of death by state. The 1973 and 1974 editions include sociological data on death row prisoners.

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1971, 1972, and 1973 examines the size and distribution of the national prison population, state by state.

Census of State Correctional Facilities, 1974 Advance Report is the first nationwide report on the age, condition, capacity, personnel, budget, and services of state correctional facilities.

Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities, 1973 gives information on prisoners in the facilities.

The Nation's Jails reports on the location, size, personnel, facilities, services, and programs of local jails in 1972.

Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1972 is the first nationwide assessment of socioeconomic characteristics of jail inmates.

Children in Custody: Advance Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1972-1973 is a followup to the 1971 census (also available), the first in a series of LEAA-sponsored surveys of state and local public facilities in the juvenile justice system.

Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1974 Advance Report covers inmates' socioeconomic characteristics, their criminal and correctional backgrounds, court experiences, prison routine, and other information.

Available from GPO

Prices for publications below were effective August 1, 1975, but are subject to change. Persons wishing to order may wish to contact the Government Printing Office in advance to verify prices. For information or publications write to:

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Reports of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals contain findings and recommendations concerning the criminal justice system. The six reports are:

A National Strategy to Reduce Crime ($2.55. Order No. J1.44:C86 2700-00204)

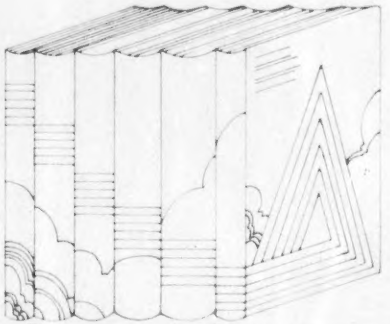
Report on the Criminal Justice System ($3.35. Order No. Y3.C86:2C86/2 2700-00176)

Report on Police ($6.65. Order No. Y3.C86:2P75 2700-00174)

Report on Courts ($3.95. Order No. Y3.C86:2C83 2700-00173)

Report on Corrections ($6.30. Order No. Y3.C86:2C81 2700-00175)

Report on Community Crime Prevention ($3.75. Order No. Y3.C86:2C73 2700-00181)



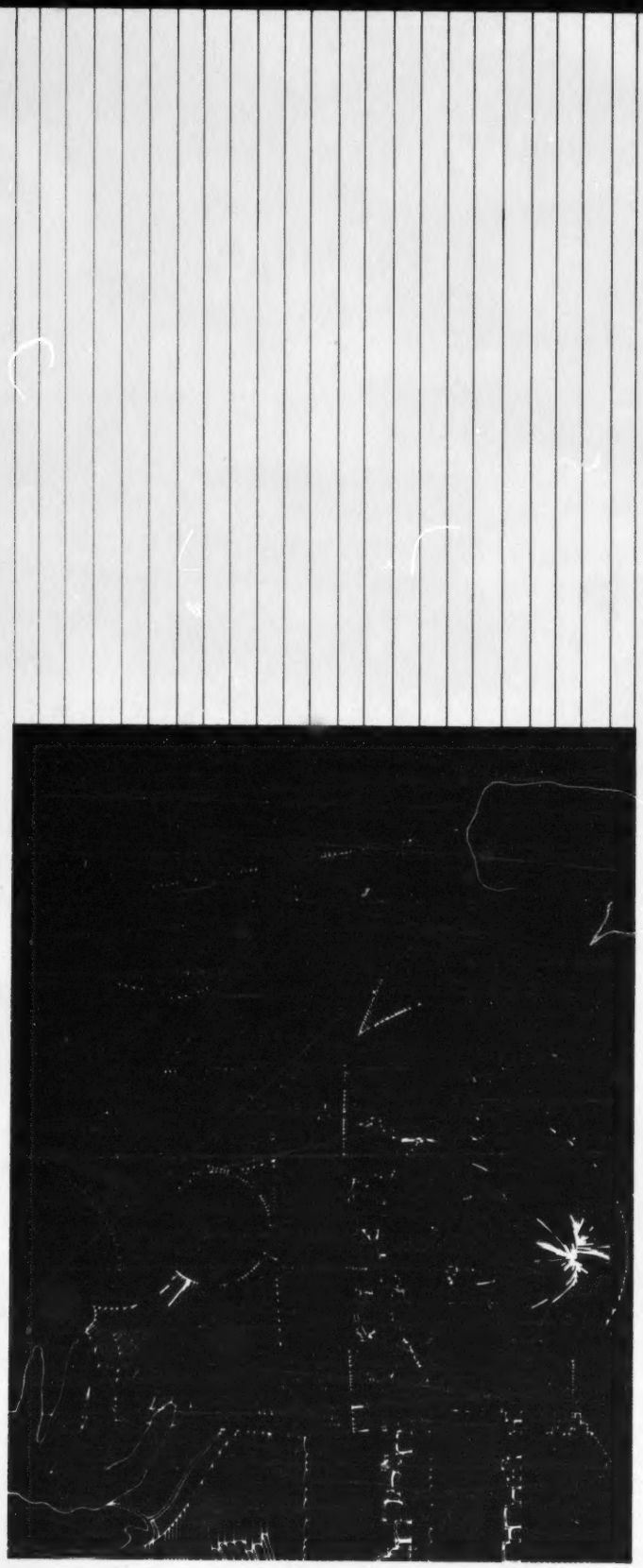
Laws concerning LEAA are on sale at GPO. They are:

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (PL 90-351)—45¢

Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 (PL 91-644)—25¢

Crime Control Act of 1973 (PL 93-83)—30¢

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (PL 93-415)—40¢



Planning and action grants. Units of local government or combinations of such units should apply to state planning agencies (SPA's) for full information and application forms.

Discretionary action grants. Full information and application forms are available from LEAA regional offices. LEAA encourages applicants to submit preliminary proposals in summary form prior to submitting formal applications. Informal proposals should include a clear statement of project goals and methods, timetable, budget (by major categories), and resources available (facilities, staff, and cooperating agencies or entities).

Research and development grants. Full information and application forms are available from LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The Institute awards both grants and contracts, depending upon the nature of the work to be performed. Contracts are subject to the Federal Procurement Regulations. Requests for proposals may be issued for those projects in which exact specifications have been defined and a number of qualified potential contractors identified. Before submitting a formal proposal, prospective grantees and contractors should write to the Institute, briefly describing their proposed projects.

Juvenile justice grants. Full information is available from LEAA's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Academic assistance grants. Application forms are available from colleges and universities participating in the Law Enforcement Education Program. Full information and a list of participating educational institutions are available from LEAA regional offices and from the LEEP desk in Washington. Eligible persons should apply to the student financial aid officer at participating schools.

Data systems and statistics grants. Full information and application forms are available from LEAA's National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. NCJISS awards grants, interagency agreements and contracts, depending upon the nature of the work to be performed. Contracts are subject to the Federal Procurement Regulations. Before submitting a formal proposal, prospective grantees and contractors should write to NCJISS, briefly describing proposed projects.

The mailing address for all divisions at Agency headquarters is Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20531.

HOW TO APPLY FOR LEAA FINANCIAL AID

APPENDICES

LEAA Administration

Administrators

Patrick V. Murphy	1968 - 1969*
Charles H. Rogovin	1969 - 1970
Jerris Leonard	1971 - 1973
Donald E. Santarelli	1973 - 1974
Richard W. Velde	1974 -

Deputy Administrators**

Wesley A. Pomeroy	1968 - 1969*
Ralph G. H. Siu	1968 - 1969*
Richard W. Velde	1969 - 1974
Clarence M. Coster	1969 - 1973
Charles R. Work	1973 - 1975

* Interim appointment, unconfirmed by the Senate.
** From 1968 to 1973 the positions were that of Associate Administrator. The Crime Control Act of 1973 changed the positions to two Deputy Administrators.

LEAA Regional Offices

REGION 1 - BOSTON

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Department of Justice
100 Summer Street, 19th Floor
Boston, Massachusetts 02110
617/223-4671

Serves: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

REGION 2 - NEW YORK

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Department of Justice
26 Federal Plaza, Room 1337
Federal Office Building
New York, New York 10007
212/264-4132

Serves: New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

REGION 3 - PHILADELPHIA

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Department of Justice
325 Chestnut Street, Suite 800
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
215/597-9440

Serves: Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, District of Columbia, West Virginia

REGION 4 - ATLANTA

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Department of Justice
730 Peachtree Street, N.E., Room 985
Atlanta, Georgia 30308
404/526-5868

Serves: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee

REGION 5 - CHICAGO

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Department of Justice
O'Hare Office Center, Room 121
3166 Des Plaines Avenue
Des Plaines, Illinois 60018
312/353-1203

Serves: Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin

REGION 6 - DALLAS

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Department of Justice
500 South Ervay Street, Suite 313-C
Dallas, Texas 75201
214/749-7211

Serves: Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

REGION 7 - KANSAS CITY

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Department of Justice
436 State Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
816/374-4501

Serves: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska

REGION 8 - DENVER

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Department of Justice
Federal Building, Room 6324
Denver, Colorado 80202
303/837-4784

Serves: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

REGION 9 - SAN FRANCISCO

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Department of Justice
1860 El Camino Real, 3rd Floor
Burlingame, California 94010
415/876-9104

Serves: Arizona, American Samoa, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada

REGION 10 - SEATTLE

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Department of Justice
Federal Building, Room 3292
915 2nd Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98174
206/442-1170

Serves: Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington

State Planning Agencies

ALABAMA

Alabama Law Enforcement Planning Agency
2863 Fairlane Drive, Suite 49
Executive Park
Montgomery, Alabama 36111
205/277-5440

ALASKA

Alaska Criminal Justice Planning Agency
Pouch AJ
Juneau, Alaska 99801
907/465-3530

AMERICAN SAMOA

Territorial Criminal Justice Planning Agency
Office of the Attorney General
Box 7
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96920
33431

ARIZONA

Arizona State Justice Planning Agency
Continental Plaza Building, Suite M
5119 North 19th Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85015
602/271-5466

ARKANSAS

Commission on Crime and Law Enforcement
1000 University Tower Building
12th at University
Little Rock, Arkansas 72204
501/371-1305

CALIFORNIA

Office of Criminal Justice Programs
California Council on Criminal Justice
7171 Bowling Drive
Sacramento, California 95823
916/445-9156

COLORADO

Division of Criminal Justice
Department of Local Affairs
328 State Service Building
1526 Sherman Street
Denver, Colorado 80203
303/892-3331

CONNECTICUT

Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration
75 Elm Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06115
203/566-3020

DELAWARE

Delaware Agency to Reduce Crime
Room 405 - Central YMCA
11th and Washington Streets
Wilmington, Delaware 19801
302/571-3431

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis
Munsey Building, Room 200
1329 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
202/629-5063

FLORIDA

Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance
620 South Meridian
Tallahassee, Florida 32304
904/438-6001

GEORGIA

Office of the State Crime Commission
Suite 306
1430 West Peachtree Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
404/656-3825

GUAM

Comprehensive Territorial Crime Commission
Office of the Governor
Soledad Drive
Amistad Building, Room 4, 2nd Floor
Agana, Guam 96910
772-8781

HAWAII

State Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency
1010 Richard Street
Kamamalu Building, Room 412
Honolulu, Hawaii 96800
808/548-3800

IDAHO

Law Enforcement Planning Commission
State House, Capitol Annex No. 3
Boise, Idaho 83707
208/384-2364

ILLINOIS

Illinois Law Enforcement Commission
120 South Riverside Plaza, 10th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60606
312/454-1560

INDIANA

Indiana Criminal Justice Planning Agency
215 North Senate
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202
317/633-4773

IOWA

Iowa Crime Commission
3125 Douglas Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50310
515/281-3241

KANSAS

Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration
535 Kansas Avenue, 10th Floor
Topeka, Kansas 66612
913/296-3066

KENTUCKY

Executive Office of Staff Services
Kentucky Department of Justice
209 St. Clair Street, 5th Floor
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
502/564-6710

LOUISIANA

Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice
1885 Wooddale Boulevard, Room 615
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806
504/389-7515

MAINE

Maine Law Enforcement Planning and Assistance Agency
295 Water Street
Augusta, Maine 04330
207/289-3361

MARYLAND

Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice
Executive Plaza One, Suite 302
Cockeysville, Maryland 21030
301/666-9610

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Committee on Criminal Justice
80 Boylston Street, Suite 740
Boston, Massachusetts 02116
617/727-5497

MICHIGAN

Office of Criminal Justice Programs
Lewis Cass Building, 2nd Floor
Lansing, Michigan 48913
517/373-3992

MINNESOTA

Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control
444 Lafayette Road, 6th Floor
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
612/296-3052

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Criminal Justice Planning Division
Suite 200, Watkins Building
510 George Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39201
601/354-6591

MISSOURI

Missouri Council on Criminal Justice
P.O. Box 1041
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
314/751-3432

MONTANA

Board of Crime Control
1336 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana 59601
406/449-3604

NEBRASKA

Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
State Capitol Building
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509
402/471-2194

NEVADA

Commission on Crime, Delinquency and Corrections
430 Jeanell Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701
702/885-4404

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency
169 Manchester Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301
603/271-3601

NEW JERSEY

State Law Enforcement Planning Agency
3535 Quaker Bridge Road
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
609/292-3741

NEW MEXICO

Governor's Council on Criminal Justice Planning
P.O. Box 1770
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
505/827-5222

NEW YORK

State of New York, Division of Criminal Justice Services, Office of Planning and Program Assistance
270 Broadway, 10th Floor
New York, New York 10007
212/488-3891

NORTH CAROLINA

Division of Law and Order
North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources
P.O. Box 27687
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611
919/829-7974

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota Combined Law Enforcement Council
Box B
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
701/224-2594

OHIO

Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development
Administration of Justice Division
30 East Broad Street, 26th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215
614/466-7610

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Crime Commission
3033 North Walnut Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
405/521-2821

OREGON

Executive Department, Law Enforcement Council
2001 Front Street, N.E.
Salem, Oregon 97310
503/378-4347

PENNSYLVANIA

Governor's Justice Commission
Department of Justice
P.O. Box 1167
Federal Square Station
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108
717/787-2042

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico Crime Commission
G.P.O. Box 1256
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00936
809/783-0398

RHODE ISLAND

Governor's Committee on Delinquency and Criminal Administration
265 Melrose Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02907
401/277-2620

SOUTH CAROLINA

Office of Criminal Justice Programs
Edgar A. Brown State Office Building
1205 Pendleton Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
803/758-3573

SOUTH DAKOTA

Division of Law Enforcement Assistance
118 West Capitol
Pierre, South Dakota 57501
605/224-3665

TENNESSEE

Tennessee Law Enforcement Planning Agency
Suite 205, Capitol Hill Building
301 - 7th Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee 37219
615/741-3521

TEXAS

Criminal Justice Division
Office of the Governor
P.O. Box 1828
Austin, Texas 78767
512/475-9239

UTAH

Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration
Room 304 - State Office Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114
801/533-5731

VERMONT

Governor's Commission on the Administration of Justice
149 State Street
Montpelier, Vermont 05602
802/828-2351

VIRGINIA

Division of Justice and Crime Prevention
8501 Mayland Drive
Richmond, Virginia 23229
804/786-7421

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Commission
Box 280 - Charlotte Amalie
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00801
809/774-6400

WASHINGTON

Law and Justice Planning Office
Planning and Community Affairs Agency
Insurance Building, Room 107
Olympia, Washington 98504
206/753-2235

WEST VIRGINIA

Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Corrections
Morris Square, Suite 321
1212 Lewis Street
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
304/348-8814

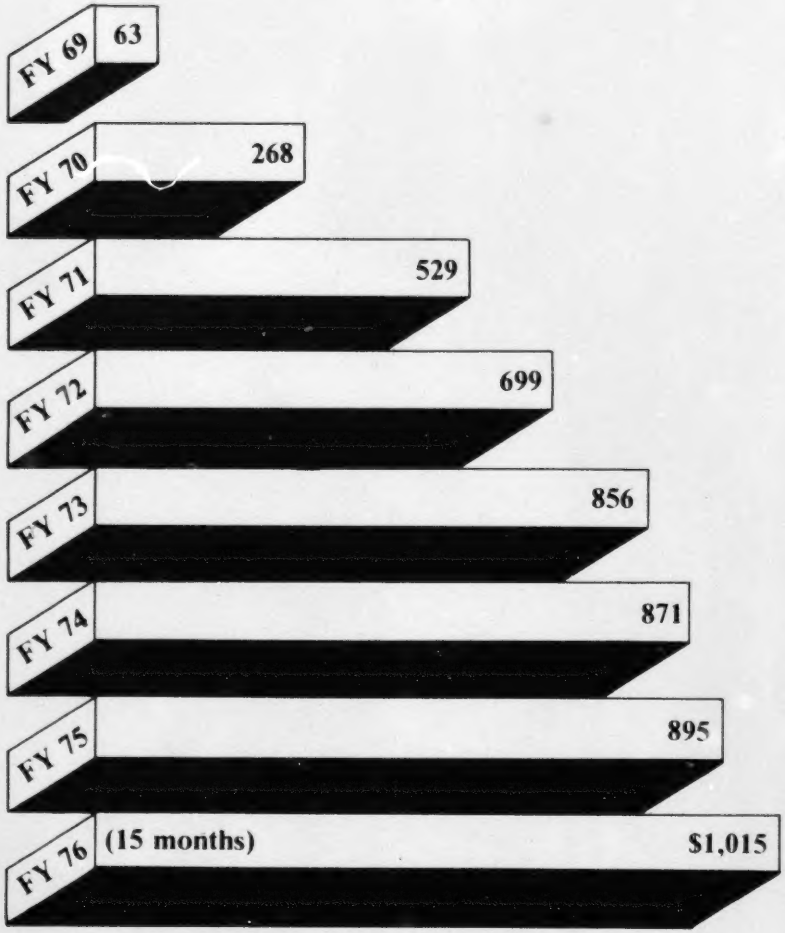
WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice
122 West Washington
Madison, Wisconsin 53702
608/266-3323

WYOMING

Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration
State Office Building, East
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002
307/777-7716

LEAA Budget History
(in $ Millions)



The LEAA Dollar
Fiscal Year 1976
$1 Billion*

5% Juvenile Justice
7% Planning (Part B)
2% Technical Assistance
3% Management & Operations
3% Data Systems and Statistical Assistance
8% Manpower Development
4% National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
11% Part E
9% Discretionary (Part C)
48% Block (Part C)

*For this 15-month fiscal year the budget is $809,638,000 for the period July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976 and $204,960,000 for the three months ending September 30, 1976.